Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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CONTENTS

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RAW WOOL STOCKS UP IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES;
DOWN IN IMPORTING COUNTRIES

Carryover stocks of raw wool in the 5 major exporting countries at the start of the 1960-61 season (July 1 except in Argentina and Uruguay where the season begins October 1) were considerably higher than a year ago but sharply below the high 1958 level.

Total stocks in these countries are estimated at 122 million pounds, clean basis, compared with 96 million pounds a year earlier. Most of the increase was in Argentina and Uruguay where there was a buildup of inventories following the disposal of the large 1958 carryover. The New Zealand and South African carryover was lower, as the respective Wool Commissions disposed or virtually all of their stocks which had been purchased at floor price levels in 1958 and 1959. The Australian unsold carryover increased rather sharply in 1960 but still amounted to less than 3 percent of total supplies.

The stocks increase in the major exporting countries was more than offset by the decline in the 5 importing countries which report quarterly to the International Wool Study Group. Inventories were probably also lower in mid-1960 in some of the other large consuming countries--such as the United States--for which quarterly stocks data are not available. Most of the decline in 1960 took place in the United Kingdom where total stocks were 221 million pounds, down 15 percent from a year earlier. French and Japanese raw wool stocks were also down rather sharply.

The level of stocks held in major consuming countries is affected by expectations of future demand and price levels as well as by current levels. Thus in 1959 when world wool consumption was rising rapidly inventories were increased; but in mid-1960 with the rate of consumption leveling off and prices declining, these stocks have been reduced. Reduced raw wool supplies in these countries have in some cases been offset by higher stocks of semi-manufactured products such as tops and yarn. Stocks of wool tops on July 1, 1960 were considerably higher than a year earlier in France and up slightly in the United Kingdom and Japan.

The unsold carryover of wool in Australia at the end of the 1959-60 season was 31 million pounds, compared with 20 million pounds a year earlier. With extension of the selling season into July, most of this carryover was probably disposed of after July 1. Sold stocks held by dealers but not yet shipped and those held by local manufacturers, which are not included in the above figure, were each down slightly on July 1, 1960.

New Zealand's wool carryover from the 1959-60 season was considerably lower as a result of the disposal of stocks held by the New Zealand Wool Commission. These stocks were purchased in 1958 and early 1959 when wool prices reached the floor support level. Unless wool prices reverse the downward trend of recent months, the Wool Commission may again have to support the market.

RAW WOOL: Stocks held in selected countries on July 1, clean basis, average 1951-55, annual 1957-60

Country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Major suppliers:					
Australia	9	15	19	20	31
New Zealand	27	10	26	21	10
Union of South Africa	2	2	9	5	1
Argentina 2/	79	36	114	41	50
Uruguay 2/	29	26	51	9	30
Total (5 countries)	146	89	219	96	122
Major consumers:					
United Kingdom					
Dealers and Mills	159	161	168	193	168
Other 3/	72	85	71	68	53
Total United Kingdom	231	246	239	261	221
France	4/ 40	4/ 72	94	93	79
Japan	25	48	38	47	37
Germany, West	37	35	31	39	5/
Belgium	20	24	24	26	29
Total 6/(5 countries)	378	452	426	453	406

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October 1; data for 1960 partially estimated. 3/ Includes Government's strategic reserve and Wool Marketing Board's stocks. 4/ Excludes scoured wool. 5/ Not available. 6/ Includes estimates of scoured wool stocks in France prior to 1958, and estimate for West Germany in 1960.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the International Wool Study Group and of the U.S. Agricultural Attaches... September 1960.

Carryover stocks in the Union of South Africa were virtually nil, also as a result of the disposal of stocks held by the South African Wool Commission. As in New Zealand, wool is purchased at the floor support level and reoffered when prices improve. It is reported that the Commission has bought substantial quantities at recent auction sales. Thus the carryover at the end of the current season may be considerably higher than last July 1.

Carryover stocks in Argentina on October 1 are expected to be somewhat above those of a year earlier but still low compared with the very high 1958 level. The multiple exchange rates system, which taxed wool exports rather heavily, has been abolished and exports are now subject to export taxes which appear to have a less disruptive effect on trade than the previous system. However, producers will probably continue to build up stocks when the wool market is declining.

The exportable surplus of raw wool in Argentina on August 1 was 126 million pounds, grease basis, or about 75 million pounds clean. The latter figure is expected to be reduced to about 50 million pounds by October 1.

Stocks of raw wool in Uruguay are expected to be about 30 million pounds on October 1, 1960, up sharply from a year earlier. A number of factors have reduced exports in 1959-60 and resulted in a buildup of stocks. Exports were virtually nil in the first quarter of the year as the trade awaited the end of the multiple exchange rates system.

Shipments this season have also been hindered by the absence of Soviet buying, producers reluctance to sell at prevailing prices, and the poor quality of much of the wool clip resulting from adverse weather conditions. To help stimulate wool exports the Government in late August reduced the retention tax on raw wool The new rate is calculated at 42 percent of the value of the wool, the same as the old rate when it was established at the beginning of 1960.

Total raw wool stocks in the United Kingdom in mid-1960 were 221 million pounds, the lowest since 1952. However, dealers' and manufacturers' stocks, which were 13 percent below a year earlier, were the same as in mid-1958. The reduction in total stocks in recent years reflects the steady disposal of the British Government's strategic reserve. Government held stocks were reduced 14 million pounds in 1959-60 to about 48 million pounds on July 1. A similar reduction is planned this year. Stocks held by the Wool Marketing Board totaled 5 million pounds, compared with 7 million in mid-1959.

Raw wool stocks in France and Japan were sharply lower in mid-1960 but those in Belgium were higher. Information is not available on July 1 stocks in West Germany but April 1 stocks were higher than the year before.

MEAT CONSUMPTION PER PERSON IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1959

World meat consumption continued to increase during 1959. Per capita consumption rose in at least 21 countries, or in two-thirds of the countries, for which detailed estimates have been prepared. Increasing consumer incomes throughout the world and the urge to higher living standards in important countries has resulted in relatively high livestock prices and has encouraged expanded meat output.

MEAT 1/: Consumption in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-59

Countries	Production: Average 1951-55	Production: 1957	Production: 1958	Production: 1959	Net trade + Imports - Exports: Average 1951-55	Net trade: 1957	Net trade: 1958	Net trade: 1959	Apparent consumption: Average 1951-55	Apparent consumption: 1957	Apparent consumption: 1958	Apparent consumption: 1959	Per capita consumption: Average 1951-55	Per capita consumption: 1957	Per capita consumption: 1958	Per capita consumption: 1959
	Million pounds				Million pounds				Million pounds				Pounds			
North America:																
Canada 2/	1,994	2,319	2,359	2,560	-53	-33	-53	-19	1,941	2,286	2,306	2,541	129	137	133	138
Mexico	1,146	1,364	1,478	1,439	-66	-25	-101	-66	1,080	1,339	1,377	1,373	38	43	42	42
United States 2/ 3/	24,338	26,924	25,747	27,472	+327	+342	+1,025	+1,189	24,665	27,266	26,772	28,661	151	159	152	160
Cuba	464	494	488	529	+32	+34	+32	+41	496	528	529	570	85	83	82	87
South America:																
Argentina	4,884	6,231	6,379	4,632	-802	-1,485	-1,566	-1,210	4,082	4,746	4,813	3,422	222	238	237	166
Brazil	3,430	4,062	4,199	4,274	-9	-72	-128	-223	3,421	3,990	4,071	4,051	61	66	65	64
Chile	341	429	428	440	+4	+1	-3	-3	345	430	425	437	53	60	58	58
Paraguay	195	239	249	264	-23	-40	-34	-35	172	199	215	229	115	122	128	134
Uruguay	826	629	670	723	-136	-132	-55	-77	690	497	615	646	272	185	227	234
Europe:																
Austria	648	734	742	761	+4	+6	+6	+7	652	740	748	768	94	107	108	110
Belgium-Luxembourg	890	944	990	1,021	+17	+41	+19	+14	907	985	1,009	1,035	100	106	106	109
Denmark 2/	1,247	1,553	1,559	1,655	-772	-916	-917	-920	475	637	642	735	109	138	142	147
Finland	261	302	302	256	-1	-2	-5	-4	260	300	297	252	63	69	68	70
France	4,811	5,551	5,463	5,656	-53	-3	-1	-87	4,758	5,548	5,462	5,569	112	126	123	124
Germany, West	4,681	5,629	5,917	5,922	+90	+195	+142	+238	4,771	5,824	6,059	6,160	91	108	111	111
Greece	188	265	278	285	+11	+30	+46	+42	199	295	324	327	25	36	40	40
Ireland	405	430	466	471	-158	-152	-201	-191	247	278	265	280	84	96	93	98
Italy	1,725	2,081	2,107	2,284	+70	+224	+319	+297	1,795	2,305	2,426	2,581	38	48	50	53
Netherlands	1,086	1,308	1,296	1,329	-235	-324	-292	-322	851	984	1,004	1,007	81	91	88	89
Norway	235	261	250	256	-3	-2	+14	+8	232	259	264	264	69	77	76	74
Portugal	340	359	403	391	-4	+8	+7	+3	336	367	410	394	39	41	45	44
Spain	872	1,033	1,032	1,048	+12	+66	+68	+30	884	1,099	1,100	1,078	31	37	37	36
Sweden	715	738	820	836	+23	+37	-4	-51	738	775	816	785	103	105	110	105
Switzerland	431	492	488	506	+18	+26	+36	+45	449	518	524	551	92	101	101	105
United Kingdom 2/	3,151	3,825	3,891	3,808	+2,743	+3,513	+3,341	+3,357	5,894	7,338	7,232	7,165	108	134	133	131
Bulgaria	4/ 408	455	560	---	4/ -38	-27	-41		4/ 370	428	519	---	4/ 50	56	67	---
Czechoslovakia	4/ 890	1,095	1,087	1,072	4/ +63	+19	---	---	4/ 953	1,114	---	---	4/ 73	83	---	---
Germany, East	1,210	1,396	1,399	---	+155	+252	+139	---	1,365	1,648	1,538	---	75	94	89	---
Hungary	727	828	795	812	-31	-13	---	---	696	815	---	---	73	83	---	---
Poland	1,839	2,464	2,662	2,700	-171	-201	-180	-120	1,668	2,263	2,482	2,580	64	80	86	88
Yugoslavia	690	813	832	998	-22	-97	-103	-158	668	716	729	840	39	40	40	46
U.S.S.R.: (Europe & Asia)	4/ 9,725	10,840	12,240	13,650	4/ +519	+113	+348	-85	4/ 10,244	10,953	12,588	13,565	4/ 51	54	61	65
Africa:																
Union of South Africa	1,015	1,078	1,093	1,112	-11	-27	-22	-19	1,004	1,051	1,071	1,093	74	72	72	72
Asia:																
Japan	433	623	694	779	+1	+50	+10	+15	434	673	704	794	5	7	8	9
Philippines	299	392	429	487	+22	+48	+82	+43	321	440	511	530	15	19	21	22
Oceania:																
Australia 2/ 5/	2,522	2,852	3,122	3,281	-471	-572	-599	-867	2,051	2,280	2,523	2,414	214	227	232	234
New Zealand 2/ 6/	1,263	1,431	1,500	1,566	-793	-878	-931	-995	470	553	569	571	216	221	220	222

1/ Carcass meat basis - includes beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, goat and horsemeat; excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit and poultry meat.
2/ Per capita consumption figures take into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for the United States and Canada are civilian consumption only.
3/ Includes horsemeat in trade and apparent consumption.
4/ Less than 5-year average. 5/ Per capita consumption figures are for years ending June 30.
6/ Per capita consumption figures are for years ending September 30.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.
Foreign Agricultural Service, September 1960.

Meat production has been increasing faster than the human population for several years. Production increased 3 percent during 1959 and was 23 percent above the 1951-55 average. Exports from the principal producing countries last year were 9 percent above 1958 and 50 percent above average. World consumption is expected to increase again in 1960. On the average foreign supplies accounted for 6 percent of the meat consumed in 1959 and 94 percent of the meat was eaten in the country where produced.

As usual great variations showed up in average meat consumption per person. Consumption in Japan was only 9 pounds per person during 1959 but in both Australia and Uruguay it was 234 pounds. New Zealand was close to the leaders with 222 pounds. However, consumption in Argentina, in 4th place, fell to only 166 pounds from 237 pounds in 1958 as production declined sharply and meat prices were decontrolled. The 5th to 10th ranking countries were the United States (160), Denmark (147), Canada (138), Paraguay (134), the United Kingdom (131) and France (124). Other countries in addition to Japan with a low level of meat consumption were the Philippines (22), Spain (36), Greece (40), Portugal (44) and Yugoslavia (46).

Meat consumption in the U.S.S.R. at 65 pounds per person ranked about 26th of the 37 countries under review. Consumption per person was still far below the 160 pounds utilized in the United States and was less than in all other countries in Europe except Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia and possibly Bulgaria. However, consumption in the U.S.S.R. has increased from 51 pounds on the average in 1955 to 65 pounds in 1959. Utilization in the United States has declined from the record 167 pounds reached in 1956 but in 1959 was still the fourth highest of any year.

Approximately 49 percent of the meat consumed in the world, excluding Communist China, is beef and veal, 42 percent is pork and 8.5 percent is lamb, mutton and goat. Less than 1/2 of one percent is horsemeat.

The United States consumed around 29 percent of the world's meat last year, 32 percent of the beef and veal, 28.5 percent of the pork but only 9 percent of the lamb, mutton and goat. The United States is by far the longest meat producer.

The United Kingdom is the largest meat importer in the world. Shipped in supplies made up about 47 percent of consumption in 1959.

RECORD POSTWAR PEPPER
CROP FORECAST FOR 1960

World pepper production during 1960, forecast at 191.2 million pounds, would be the highest during the postwar era, and exceed for the first time that the prewar average of 184.2 million pounds. Indonesia, India, and Sarawak provide the bulk of the world's pepper, with smaller quantities being produced in Ceylon, Indo-china, Malaya and the Malagasy Republic. Brazil, the newest producing country, is rapidly increasing its output.

PEPPER, BLACK AND WHITE: Estimated world production, Forecast 1960 with comparisons

Producing Area	Average		1956	1957	Preliminary		Forecast
	1935-39	1950-54			1958	1959	1960
			Million pounds				
Asia:							
Indonesia	128.6	19.4	52.8	60.2	59.2	72.2	77.0
Sarawak	5.3	13.4	44.4	30.8	21.8	18.7	21.0
India	33.1	58.8	61.6	61.2	59.6	58.2	62.0
Ceylon	1/ 5.0	10.5	11.5	13.7	13.4	13.8	14.0
Other Asia 2/	11.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0
Total Asia	183.5	106.6	174.6	170.5	158.8	167.9	179.0
Africa 3/	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2
Latin America 4/	----	1.4	3.0	5.1	6.3	7.5	10.0
World total	184.2	109.8	179.2	177.5	167.1	177.4	191.2

1/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimate.
2/ Includes Indochina, Malaya, Thailand.
3/ Includes Malagasy Republic and Republic of the Congo. (formerly Belgian Congo)
4/ Brazil only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Indonesian production during 1960 is forecast at 77.0 million pounds, up slightly over the 1959 total. Higher prices, more intensive harvesting of old plants, and plantings made after World War II entering into full production should help the attainment of this high level.

Sarawak is expected to produce about 21.0 million pounds of pepper during 1960, compared with 18.7 million pounds during 1959. A program to stabilize pepper prices has been initiated to counteract the wide fluctuations in pepper prices which have resulted from marketing the crop immediately after harvest.

India produces only black pepper and production is forecast at 62.0 million pounds, up slightly from the previous year. The higher prices now being received for pepper will cause less to be consumed domestically, in order to have more available for export.

The domestic market accounts for practically all of the pepper produced in Ceylon. Production during 1960 is estimated at 14.0 million pounds.

Brazil's output during 1960 is forecast at 10.0 million pounds. This may prove to be conservative since reportedly the interest in pepper in recent years has been stimulated by the favorable prices of the last year.

WORLD COFFEE CROP BELOW 1959-60 RECORD

The Foreign Agricultural Service's second (September) estimate of the 1960-61 world coffee crop places total production at 68.9 million bags and exportable production at 55.5 million. This is about 15 percent below the 1959-60 record, now estimated at a total of 78.1 million bags and an exportable of 66.0 million.

North America is now expected to have a total 1960-61 crop of 9.3 million bags, 7.2 million of which will be exportable. A crop of this size would be only slightly below 1959-60.

The 1960-61 crop in Costa Rica is expected to be considerably above any previous years. In addition to favorable growing conditions this season, there has been an upward trend in production in recent years due to improved management practices.

Growing conditions in the Dominican Republic have generally been favorable, except for some damage during the blossom period. Haiti is expected to have a considerably smaller 1960-61 crop as this is the "off-year" of production.

Prospects for the 1960-61 crop in El Salvador are for a slightly smaller crop than in 1959-60. The 1960-61 crop in Guatemala is also expected to be below the previous year. Prolonged drought in some areas and late rains in costal areas offset heavy blossoming and fruit fix in other areas of Guatemala.

The 1960-61 Mexican coffee crop is expected to total 1.9 million bags, with exportable amounting to 1.4 million. This would be a decline from 1959-60, and is due to a freeze followed by prolonged drought in the Coatepec-Huatusco region of the state of Veracruz. The decline in Veracruz is expected to be partially offset by increased production in other areas, primarily in the Soconusco region of Chiapas.

Nicaragua is expected to have a total crop of 450,000 bags in 1960-61, 400,000 bags of which will be exportable. Although this would be considerably above 1959-60, coffee production in Nicaragua is increasing slowly as yields per tree are relatively low.

Panama expects to harvest a 1960-61 crop of 80,000 bags, of which 35,000 bags will be exportable. At the present time only the highland crop (accounting for 55 percent of production) is eligible for price support and export.

The total 1960-61 coffee crop for South America is now estimated at 43.5 million bags, of which 34 million will be exportable. On an exportable basis this represents a decline of 22 percent from the record 1959-60 production.

Brazil's total 1960-61 crop is now estimated at 33.0 million bags total and 25.0 million exportable. Growing conditions were not nearly as favorable for this crop as they were for the record 1959-60 production. Some decline is expected for most of the producing states, with the large producing states of Parana and Sao Paulo expecting much lower crops. The relatively low 1960-61 crop could result in a general improvement in the trees for future production. The most critical danger period for frost which would affect the 1961-62 crop has passed with very little damage from cold weather.

Harvest of the 1960-61 Colombian crop began the first part of August, which is earlier than usual. Total production is estimated at 8.5 million bags, of which 7.6 million will be exportable. Rainfall has been above normal for the coming crop, but apparently has not been harmful.

Ecuador's 1960-61 production is estimated at 575,000 bags total and 450,000 bags exportable, as the upward trend in production continues. Peru is expected to harvest 550,000 bags from the 1960-61 crop, of which 440,000 bags will be exportable. The central and southern areas of Peru are the largest producers. Venezuelan coffee production for 1960-61 is expected to total 800,000 bags, with 450,000 bags exportable.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1960-61 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51-1954/55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	2nd estimate 1960-61
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	439	800	895	905	1,100
Cuba	542	725	525	825	875
Dominican Republic	455	650	425	625	575
El Salvador	1,216	1,380	1,475	1,640	1,575
Guatemala	1,129	1,420	1,400	1,575	1,475
Haiti	642	700	450	650	550
Honduras	212	350	370	400	375
Mexico	1,373	1,890	1,600	1,950	1,900
Nicaragua	362	375	360	375	450
Panama 3/	-	-	63	70	80
Other North America 4/	470	425	300	415	355
Total North America	6,840	8,715	7,863	9,430	9,310
South America:					
Brazil	18,964	25,000	31,000	44,000	33,000
Colombia	6,330	7,800	7,700	8,000	8,500
Ecuador	347	545	450	525	575
Peru	146	325	390	475	550
Venezuela	729	825	900	750	800
Other South America 5/	55	55	65	70	71
Total South America	26,571	34,550	40,505	53,820	43,496
Africa:					
Angola	990	1,285	1,465	1,675	1,900
Cameroun	180	425	450	500	550
Ethiopia	613	950	950	850	900
French Equatorial Africa 6/	-	-	100	115	120
French West Africa	1,342	1,885	2,500	2,750	2,950
Kenya	223	410	400	400	520
Malagasy Republic	634	950	875	800	875
Republic of Guinea	-	-	190	195	200
Republic of the Congo 8/	613	1,235	1,525	1,800	1,350
Ruanda Urundi 8/	-	-	-	-	550
Tanganyika	281	380	390	425	465
Togo	56	80	180	140	140
Uganda	754	1,415	1,525	1,950	2,030
Other Africa 9/	201	335	308	315	328
Total Africa	5,887	9,350	10,858	11,915	12,878
Asia and Oceania:					
India	387	735	775	800	850
Indonesia	985	1,300	1,100	1,400	1,600
Yemen	70	90	85	95	95
Other Asia and Oceania 10/	275	304	344	606	636
Total Asia and Oceania	1,717	2,429	2,304	2,901	3,181
Total world production	41,015	55,044	61,530	78,066	68,865

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other Africa. 7/ Prior to 1958-59 included in French West Africa. 8/ Prior to 1960-61 Ruanda Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. 9/ Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe and Spanish Guinea. 10/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Philippines, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1960-61 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51-1954/55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	2nd estimate 1960-61
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	378	725	815	825	1,000
Cuba	49	250	60	225	250
Dominican Republic	372	525	300	500	450
El Salvador	1,087	1,280	1,375	1,540	1,475
Guatemala	905	1,225	1,200	1,375	1,275
Haiti	443	550	300	500	400
Honduras	167	265	280	310	285
Mexico	1,141	1,540	1,200	1,475	1,400
Nicaragua	313	335	320	325	400
Panama 3/	-	-	23	25	35
Other North America 4/	72	180	190	305	245
Total North America	4,927	6,875	6,063	7,450	7,215
South America:					
Brazil	14,730	20,800	26,000	37,000	25,000
Colombia	5,632	7,000	6,900	7,200	7,600
Ecuador	308	465	350	400	450
Peru	68	250	300	375	440
Venezuela	488	475	500	400	450
Other South America 5/	52	40	40	44	45
Total South America	21,278	29,030	34,090	45,419	33,985
Africa:					
Angola	1,019	1,275	1,440	1,650	1,875
Cameroun	182	415	440	485	535
Ethiopia	544	850	850	750	800
French Equatorial Africa 6/	-	-	90	105	110
French West Africa	1,257	1,800	2,450	2,700	2,900
Kenya	214	390	380	380	500
Malagasy Republic	569	825	750	700	750
Republic of Guinea 7/	-	-	175	180	185
Republic of the Congo 8/	595	1,200	1,490	1,775	1,330
Ruanda Urundi 8/	-	-	-	-	535
Tanganyika	274	375	385	420	460
Togo	57	80	178	138	138
Uganda	744	1,365	1,500	1,920	2,000
Other Africa 9/	201	310	276	281	294
Total Africa	5,656	8,885	10,404	11,484	12,412
Asia and Oceania:					
India	93	213	240	275	300
Indonesia	504	1,100	900	1,200	1,400
Yemen	60	80	65	75	75
Other Asia and Oceania 10/	71	47	64	71	76
Total Asia and Oceania	728	1,440	1,269	1,621	1,851
World exportable production	32,589	46,230	51,826	65,974	55,463

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other Africa. 7/ Prior to 1958-59 included in French West Africa. 8/ Prior to 1960-61 Ruanda Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. 9/ Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 10/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Portuguese Timor.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abraod, and other information.

The 1960-61 African coffee crop is now expected to total 12.9 million bags, of which 12.4 million will be exportable. This would be approximately 8 percent above 1959-60 production.

In Angola coffee production for 1960-61 is forecast at 1.9 million bags, which would be a sharp increase over 1959-60. Cameroun production, as well as the production of Ethiopia, are expected to be up in 1960-61.

Total 1960-61 production for French West Africa is estimated at 2,950,000 bags, with exportable at 2,900,000 bags. All of this production, except about 35,000 bags produced by Dahomey, is in the Ivory Coast.

Large crops are expected for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in 1960-61. An expansion of producing acreage is accounting for much of the increase. Drought in Uganda prior to harvest are not expected to hurt the coming crop seriously.

Coffee production in the Republic of the Congo has been on a sharp upward trend in the past few years. Total production for 1960-61 is now estimated at 1,350,000 bags, while exportable is estimated at 1,330,000 bags. The amount of coffee harvested, however, may be affected by civil disturbances.

Weather conditions in Ruanda-Urundi have been very good for production. Credit, however, has been hard to obtain recently and there has been a slowing down of the application of improved cultural practices.

Total coffee production for 1960-61 in Asia and Oceania is now estimated at 3.2 million bags, of which 1.9 million is exportable.

Current crops are larger in India and Indonesia. The expected record production of 850,000 bags in India will be about 60 percent Arabica and 40 percent Robusta.

Many new trees are coming into bearing in the Philippines, with much of the new acreage in Mindanao. Robusta production makes up about 70 percent of the 425,000 bag production estimated for 1960-61.

WORLD ALMOND SUPPLIES DOWN

Commercial almond production in 1960 in the world's main producing countries is estimated at 86,000 short tons, shelled basis. This is 8 percent below the 5-year (1953-57) average of 93,900 tons and 41 percent below the record-large 1959 pack of 145,100 tons.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Commercial production in selected countries, average 1953-57, annual 1957-59 and preliminary 1960

Country	Average 1953-57	1957	1958	1959	Preliminary 1960
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	7,300	11,000	9,000	10,000	5,500
Italy	35,200	53,000	15,000	52,000	17,000
Morocco	3,100	2,200	6,500	4,500	3,000
Portugal	4,600	5,100	2,200	4,400	2,500
Spain	21,900	31,500	24,000	32,000	31,000
Total	72,100	102,800	56,700	102,900	59,000
United States 1/	21,800	18,000	9,600	42,200	2/ 27,000
Grand total	93,900	120,800	66,300	145,100	86,000

1/ Almond Control Board.
2/ Assumed shell-out of 50 percent applied to official estimate.

The 1960 foreign pack is estimated at 59,000 short tons, or 18 percent below the 5-year average and 43 percent below the bumper 1959 crop.

At 27,000 tons, the 1960 California crop is well above average though much below the enormous 1959 crop.

ALMONDS: Stocks on hand at beginning of marketing season 1/

Country	Average 1953-57	1958	1959	1960
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	450	500	800	1,100
Italy	1,850	11,000	6,000	16,000
Morocco	2/	2/	200	300
Portugal	300	1,000	500	2,700
Spain	1,250	5,500	8,000	3,500
Total	3,850	18,000	15,500	23,600
United States	4,900	5,300	3,000	12,500
Grand total	8,750	23,300	18,500	36,100

1/ July 1 for United States; August 1 or September 1 for other countries.
2/ Negligible.

World supplies (in the producing countries) therefore may total 122,000 tons in the 1960-61 season, which is of course sharply below the very high 1959-60 level of 163,600 tons but 19 percent above the average of 102,600 tons.

Although world production is below average (due to the short foreign pack), supplies in the producing countries are above average due to a large carryover of 1959-crop almonds. Stocks of old crop almonds in the foreign producing countries are estimated about 23,500 tons while U.S. stocks on July 1 amounted to 12,500 tons. Both figures are substantially above average. Beginning 1960-season stocks thus total 36,000 tons, shelled basis, compared with average (1953-57) stocks of only 8,800 tons.

Apparent world consumption in 1959-60 is estimated at 128,000 tons, probably the largest consumption ever recorded. Supplies in 1960-61 will obviously not be heavy enough to maintain this level of consumption. World consumption could total 107,000 tons in 1960-61, assuming continued strong demand for almonds and an end-of-season stocks position of 15,000 tons. This would represent slightly larger-than-average consumption.

Prices for unselected shelled Italian (Bari and P.G.) almonds at the beginning of the 1959-60 season were quoted at 38-39 cents per pound, gross for net, f.o.b., producing area. Prices then fell off a little and fluctuated between 36 and 38 cents until late November when they rose to over 42 cents from which they quickly receded into a 38-41.5 cent range for the December-May period. In late May they spurted again to over 42 cents and again quickly receded but this time remained in the vicinity of 40 cents until mid-July, when another rise began which extended into late August, attaining a peak of 51 cents, from which level prices retreated into a 46.5-48.5 range by mid-September.

U.S. imports of shelled almonds during the 11 months, September 1959 through July 1960 amounted to only 554 tons--well below average imports.

U.S. exports of almonds during the same 11 months totaled 8,846 tons, shelled, and 985 tons, unshelled. These have already surpassed the record shipments for the 12 months, September 1956-August 1957, of 7,596 tons, shelled and 492 tons, unshelled.

JULY 1 GRAIN STOCKS SET NEW RECORD

Grain stocks in the 4 principal exporting countries were at a new high on July 1, 1960, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is the eighth successive year of record supplies.

An estimated total of 157 million short tons of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn is moderately above the total of 153 million a year earlier but almost 90 percent above the 1950-54 average. In addition to the 5 grains covered here, record crops of sorghum in the United States add another 18 million tons to the total supplies of this country. Sorghum is of little importance in the other exporting countries.

GRAINS: Estimated stocks in principal exporting countries, July 1, 1945-1960

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats 1/	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
United States:						
Average 1945-49	193	6	72	254	742	32,526
Average 1950-54	524	8	74	249	1,256	56,872
1955	1,036	16	131	303	1,601	84,348
1956	1,033	17	117	347	1,742	88,602
1957	908	7	127	240	1,968	89,428
1958	881	10	168	325	2,096	94,630
1959	1,295	13	195	368	2,208	111,606
1960 2/	1,313	10	167	270	2,563	119,762
Canada:						
Average 1945-49	155	4	41	100	3/	7,446
Average 1950-54	345	14	100	135	3/	15,437
1955	570	22	110	110	3/	22,226
1956	620	20	130	150	3/	24,830
1957	765	15	160	260	3/	31,630
1958	675	13	140	190	3/	27,204
1959	580	10	145	150	3/	23,710
1960 2/	565	8	135	125	3/	22,539
Argentina:						
Average 1945-49	134	11	26	40	187	10,828
Average 1950-54	107	16	21	39	91	7,334
1955	165	10	25	25	85	8,610
1956	130	25	30	35	125	9,380
1957	160	25	30	50	95	9,680
1958	175	16	25	35	190	12,178
1959	160	20	25	30	200	12,040
1960 2/	135	20	22	23	140	9,426
Australia:						
Average 1945-49	75	3/	6	13	3/	2,602
Average 1950-54	110	3/	9	20	3/	3,836
1955	160	3/	6	32	3/	5,456
1956	183	3/	14	50	3/	6,626
1957	115	3/	20	32	3/	4,442
1958	70	3/	14	12	3/	2,628
1959	135	3/	30	75	3/	5,970
1960 2/	145	3/	12	45	3/	5,358
Total:						
Average 1945-49	557	21	145	407	929	53,402
Average 1950-54	1,086	38	204	443	1,347	83,479
1955	1,931	48	272	470	1,686	120,640
1956	1,966	62	291	582	1,867	129,438
1957	1,948	47	337	582	2,063	135,180
1958	1,801	39	347	562	2,286	136,640
1959	2,170	43	395	623	2,408	153,326
1960 2/	2,158	38	336	463	2,703	157.085

1/ Canadian oats in bushels of 34 pounds; data for other countries in bushels of 32 pounds. 2/ Preliminary estimates. 3/ Production small and remaining stocks appear negligible.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The increase in supplies this year is due to record corn stocks in the United States. Stocks of small grains in these 4 countries are lower than on July 1, 1959. Corn stocks on July 1 were 2,703 million bushels, 12 percent above the previous record in 1959 and more than double the 1950-54 average. U.S. stocks accounted for 95 percent of the 1960 corn total. The current wheat total of 2,158 million bushels is slightly below the record stocks a year ago. Carryover stocks were at an alltime high in the United States and were moderately higher than last year in Australia. These increases, however, were more than offset by reduced stocks in Canada and Argentina. Stocks of oats and barley were down in each of the 4 countries.

Record U.S. stocks of wheat and corn combine with large 1960 harvests to bring supplies of these grains to a new high for 1960-61. Supplies of wheat are 258 million bushels above the previous record last year. Corn supplies at the beginning of the marketing year (October 1) will also be well above last year if the crop outturn is a large as forecast.

Wheat import demand may be somewhat greater this season in Western Europe because of a smaller crop and lower quality in a number of countries. Rainy weather during much of the harvest period in many European countries reduced quality. Moisture content of the grain is high and considerable sprouting is reported. Some countries report a greater than usual proportion of wheat fit only for feeding, which should increase the import demand for quality wheat. A large proportion of poor quality wheat may also mean lowered requirements of regular feed grains.

Canada's total wheat supplies for 1960-61 are about 45 million bushels larger than last year, based on the preliminary production forecast. Australia's supplies will also be moderately larger if present crop prospects materialize. In contrast, Italy's crop is down considerably and that country will be on a net import instead of net export basis. Spain will also probably be a net importer this season. France's crop is about 40 million bushels smaller than last year and exportable supplies will be somewhat less.

A regional breakdown shows that the United States had 120 million short tons of old grain on hand July 1, 1960. This is 7 percent above the previous record in 1959. Most of the increase is in corn, though wheat is also slightly larger. Corn stocks on July 1 were 2,563 million bushels, more than twice the 1950-54 average. Wheat carryover stocks were 1,313 million bushels, 18 million above last year's carryover and 789 million above the 1950-54 average. Grain sorghum stocks were 636 million bushels, 107 million more than on July 1, 1959. Sorghum production this year is forecast at 591 million bushels compared with 579 million last year and the average of 261 million bushels for the past 10 years. Even excluding the large sorghum stocks, the U.S. grain stocks amount to 76 percent of the total grain on hand in these countries on July 1, 1960.

Canada's grain stocks are estimated at 22.5 million short tons, the smallest since 1955. Stocks of all grains are down following 2 successive small crops. Prospects for this year's grain crops are better and supplies will be at least as large as last year, despite lower carryover stocks.

Grain stocks in the 2 Southern Hemisphere exporting countries as of July 1 are in a different position from those in North America. In Southern Hemisphere countries these are mid-season supplies which must cover all needs to the end of the current crop season and for carryover. Thus, stocks of small grains in Argentina and Australia are for use within the country or for export up to December 1, and corn to April 1, the beginning of the new season. In contrast, July 1 stocks in North America approximate the year-end carryover of small grains. Stocks represent actual carryover into the new season in the United States, while in Canada the marketing season starts August 1. For corn, the U.S. marketing season starts October 1.

Grain stocks in Argentina on July 1 were estimated at 9.4 million short tons. This is well below the 1959 total of 12.0 million tons. Reductions are substantial in both wheat and corn. The wheat crop to be harvested in November-December is expected to be smaller than last year's production bringing total supplies moderately lower.

In Australia total stocks of 5.4 million tons are less than the total last year, because of reduced stocks of feed grains; wheat stocks are slightly larger. Prospects for the coming wheat harvest are also better and a moderate increase in supplies is anticipated.

WORLD BREADGRAIN PRODUCTION SECOND LARGEST OF RECORD

The 1960 world breadgrain crop (wheat and rye) is about 291 million short tons, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is slightly larger than the near-record outturn last year but 4 percent below the alltime record in 1958. The increase over 1959 was in wheat, mainly in North America. Both the United States and Canada have larger crops because of higher yields.

Forecasts of world production this early in the season are subject to considerable revision, as the Southern Hemisphere countries have only recently completed seeding and growing conditions up to early December will play a large part in determining final outturns in those areas. Reliable information is also lacking regarding some Northern Hemisphere countries.

While the world wheat production estimate of 8.5 billion bushels is 4 percent above the 1959 crop, rye production of 1.3 billion bushels is 6 percent less than last year because of lower outturns in the Soviet Union and Europe. Those 2 areas together produce more than 90 percent of the world's rye.

A wet harvest over much of Europe this year reduced quality of the grain materially in a number of countries. High moisture content and sprouting have made a larger than usual part of the harvest fit only for feeding. There should, therefore, be a good import demand for quality wheats.

Both Italy and Spain are expected to be on a net import basis this season because of smaller crops. Both countries were listed as exporters under the International Wheat Agreement last year. A lower crop in France means that country will have a smaller surplus for export during the current marketing season.

Less competition from Eastern European countries may also be expected since production in that area is estimated to be about 50 million bushels less than last year. Reduced crops are estimated for most countries of the area, but Yugoslavia's harvest is reported near the alltime high of a year ago.

Wheat production in North America this year is estimated at 1,887 million bushels, well above the 1,594 million in 1959. A large part of the increase is in the United States where a crop of 1,368 million bushels is the second largest of record and more than a fifth above last year's outturn. Winter wheat of 1,117 million bushels is 194 million above the 1959 harvest and all spring wheat of 251 million is 46 million larger than the small outturn last year. Yields of all wheat averaged 25.8 bushels per acre compared with the above-average yields of 21.3 bushels last year.

Canada's crop of 473 million bushels in larger than the small crops of the past 3 years but is still somewhat below average. Yields, forecast at 20.4 bushels per acre, are slightly below average. The harvest in Mexico is estimated at 46 million bushels, moderately below the 1959 crop of 51 million bushels.

Rye production in North America is estimated at 41 million bushels, slightly above the 1950-54 average and 37 percent above the small 1959 crop. Most of the increase over last year is in the United States, where a crop of 31 million bushels is 10 million above the 1959 harvest. The Canadian crop, estimated at 10 million bushels, is about half the 1950-54 average.

Western Europe's wheat crop is estimated at 1,305 million bushels, a million bushels less than the 1959 record. It is, however, 13 percent above the 1950-54 average. The largest reductions are in France, Italy, and Spain. West Germany and the United Kingdom report larger outturns than last year. Quality of the crop is low this year in most countries, because of unfavorable harvest weather, and more of the wheat than usual is considered below milling quality and will be used as feed.

Rye production in Western Europe is estimated at about the same as last year. Production in West Germany, estimated at 153 million bushels, is 57 percent of the estimated total for that area.

Wheat production in Eastern Europe, tentavily forecast at 595 million bushels, is above average but about 50 million less than the record total of 645 million last year. Somewhat smaller crops are reported for most countries of the area except Yugoslavia. That country reports 147 million bushels, only 3 percent below the record 1959 crop. Acreage was smaller but yields were slightly larger, mainly because a higher percentage of the acreage was seeded to high yielding Italian varieties.

Rye production is forecast at 420 million bushels in Eastern Europe, compared with 473 million last year. Acreage is about 10 percent smaller and yields slightly smaller than last year.

The Soviet Union's wheat crop appears to be larger than in 1959 but considerably less than the record 1958 crop. Acreage is the smallest since 1955, mainly because of heavy winterkill. Sizable areas of winter wheat were replanted to other grains and this loss of winter wheat acreage more than offset a reported expansion in spring wheat acreage. Official sources acknowledge that weather has been bad for crop in parts of the Ukraine and the Moscow area. However, they report the best crop ever on the so-called New Lands. Harvesting operations are later than usual, increasing the hazard of loss from early winter snows, as was the case last year.

Soviet rye production is indicated to be smaller than last year and well below average, because of reduced acreage.

Asia's wheat production is forecast at 1,965 million bushels, slightly larger than last year's large outturn. Larger harvests are reported for most of the principal producers, but the largest increases are expected in Mainland China and in Turkey. Firm estimates are not available for China but available information points to a moderate increase over 1959. Production in Turkey is now placed at 260 million bushels compared with 225 a year ago. India and Pakistan report harvests at the high level of 1959 and Japan's estimate of 56 million bushels is a near record. Rye production in Turkey is also slightly larger than last year though acreage was down sharply.

Wheat production in Africa is estimated to total the same as in 1959. Acreage is slightly larger and yields slightly less than last year. Rye is of minor importance in this area.

South America's wheat and rye crops are in the early-growth stage and conditions throughout the growing season will determine the size of the crop. Present indications are that the wheat outturn may be moderately smaller than in 1959, especially in Argentina, the largest producer of the area. Rye production may also be slightly smaller there. Argentina is the only rye producer of significance in South America.

The outlook is good for the wheat crop in Australia. Acreage is somewhat larger and early-season predictions are that the harvest will be a bumper one if weather is reasonably favorable for the remainder of the growing season.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1958-60 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	26,130	20,899	23,065	23,198	20.6	17.8	17.9	20.4	537,632	371,730	413,520	472,513
Mexico	1,647	2,075	2,338	1,853	13.2	23.7	22.0	24.8	21,788	49,130	51,440	45,930
United States	63,361	53,404	53,024	52,995	17.3	27.4	21.3	25.8	1,094,183	1,461,714	1,128,151	1,367,711
Estimated total 5/	91,200	76,460	78,510	78,130	18.1	24.6	20.3	24.2	1,654,000	1,883,000	1,594,000	1,887,000
Europe:												
Austria	573	650	661	661	29.5	31.0	32.7	34.0	16,920	20,160	21,620	22,460
Belgium	421	542	497	422	48.2	52.8	58.5	56.4	20,278	28,600	29,060	23,800
Denmark	195	190	218	203	54.5	53.2	61.4	58.8	10,630	10,100	13,375	11,940
Finland	377	313	344	447	23.2	25.2	25.9	29.1	8,739	7,900	8,900	13,000
France	10,916	11,404	10,970	10,773	28.9	31.0	38.7	35.7	315,244	353,000	425,000	385,000
Germany, West	2,728	3,226	3,315	3,430	40.4	42.2	50.1	51.9	110,228	136,080	166,160	178,000
Greece	2,410	2,750	2,835	2,790	16.6	23.9	22.9	22.8	40,042	65,600	65,000	63,750
Ireland	362	419	282	—	36.0	30.7	48.2	—	13,036	12,880	13,600	15,500
Italy	12,085	12,300	11,665	11,425	23.8	29.3	26.7	23.6	288,080	360,000	311,000	270,000
Luxembourg	45	—	—	—	30.7	—	—	—	1,382	1,550	—	—
Netherlands	209	275	297	315	54.4	53.5	61.1	62.6	11,376	14,700	18,140	19,730
Norway	56	20	24	27	30.0	31.0	27.9	34.4	1,682	620	670	930
Portugal	1,785	2,066	1,983	1,920	13.2	14.5	9.7	6.8	23,526	29,900	19,200	13,000
Spain	10,470	10,872	10,774	10,378	14.8	15.4	15.8	13.0	155,000	167,000	170,000	135,000
Sweden	896	698	778	838	33.1	31.5	39.4	35.9	29,640	22,000	30,690	30,060
Switzerland	225	248	254	255	41.9	47.7	48.5	48.1	9,430	11,830	12,330	12,270
United Kingdom	2,263	2,208	1,927	2,112	41.8	45.8	54.0	52.1	94,640	101,200	104,000	110,000
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	46,020	48,230	46,870	46,400	25.0	27.9	30.1	28.1	1,150,000	1,345,000	1,410,000	1,305,000
Bulgaria	3,540	3,555	3,457	—	18.6	20.4	21.7	—	66,000	72,500	75,000	—
Czechoslovakia	1,840	1,820	1,875	—	28.5	27.5	29.9	—	52,500	50,000	56,000	—
Germany, East	1,120	1,087	1,075	—	34.0	43.7	44.5	—	38,100	47,500	47,800	—
Hungary	3,400	2,936	2,759	—	21.3	18.7	25.4	—	72,500	55,000	70,150	—
Poland	3,730	3,640	3,546	—	19.0	23.6	25.9	—	70,800	86,000	92,000	—
Rumania	6,710	7,200	7,383	—	16.2	15.3	19.9	—	108,750	110,000	147,000	—
Yugoslavia	—	4,917	5,263	5,090	—	18.3	28.8	28.9	80,000	90,000	151,750	147,000
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	25,500	25,400	25,610	25,090	19.2	20.3	25.2	23.7	490,000	515,000	645,000	595,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,520	73,630	72,480	71,490	22.9	25.3	28.4	26.6	1,640,000	1,860,000	2,055,000	1,900,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	111,500	165,000	157,000	—	11.1	13.9	12.1	—	1,240,000	2,300,000	1,900,000	—

Asia:												
Iran	--	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,100	99,200	110,000	96,000
Iraq	1,871	—	—	--	11.9	—	—	--	22,210	27,700	24,200	—
Israel	90	130	137	130	11.1	17.7	19.7	11.5	1,000	2,300	2,700	1,500
Jordan	651	500	—	--	8.6	4.8	—	--	5,600	2,400	3,800	—
Lebanon	165	153	153	128	11.5	8.5	6.0	5.7	1,902	1,300	920	745
Syria	2,277	2,446	—	—	11.6	8.4	—	--	26,510	20,650	14,700	12,000
Turkey	13,514	16,000	—	—	15.8	15.0	—	—	213,598	240,000	225,000	260,000
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	890,000	—	--	—
India	24,456	29,300	31,141	31,508	10.4	9.9	11.7	11.5	253,950	290,000	365,000	363,400
Pakistan	10,364	11,815	12,159	12,661	12.5	11.6	11.7	11.5	129,800	137,000	142,000	145,750
Japan	1,766	1,480	1,486	1,489	30.2	31.8	35.0	37.7	53,322	47,070	52,000	56,180
Korea, South	245	314	309	—	17.4	18.8	23.0	--	4,260	5,900	7,100	—
Estimated total 5/	127,800	140,730	140,920	144,150	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.6	1,765,000	1,910,000	1,900,000	1,965,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,267	4,500	4,410	4,600	9.7	9.3	9.5	—	41,508	42,000	42,000	—
Egypt	1,631	1,479	1,531	1,512	30.1	35.1	34.6	36.4	49,060	51,900	53,000	55,000
Morocco 7/	3,496	4,040	3,870	4,057	10.1	9.9	9.4	9.1	35,302	40,000	36,500	37,000
Tunisia	2,399	3,170	3,274	--	8.3	6.3	5.8	—	19,796	20,000	19,000	22,000
Union of South Africa 8/	3,020	3,189	3,156	—	7.6	7.1	8.4	—	23,040	22,630	26,460	—
Estimated total 5/	16,480	18,180	18,260	18,480	11.2	10.7	11.0	10.8	185,000	195,000	200,000	200,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,871	12,954	10,661	—	18.2	18.9	20.2	—	216,204	245,000	215,000	—
Brazil	1,475	2,200	—	—	12.5	6.8	—	—	18,500	15,000	--	—
Chile	1,933	2,159	2,147	2,147	19.4	19.0	18.4	—	37,446	41,060	39,560	—
Colombia	430	440	395	--	11.3	13.0	13.4	—	4,860	5,700	5,300	—
Peru	410	334	334	—	14.2	14.1	13.8	—	5,814	4,700	4,600	—
Uruguay	1,515	1,707	725	—	14.8	7.7	9.2	—	22,376	13,200	6,700	—
Estimated total 5/	17,870	20,090	16,640	15,760	17.3	16.4	17.4	17.8	310,000	330,000	290,000	280,000
Oceania:												
Australia	10,716	10,400	11,900	—	16.9	20.7	16.3	--	181,150	215,100	194,100	—
New Zealand	116	135	161	180	40.7	50.0	54.7	—	4,720	6,750	8,800	—
Total Oceania	10,832	10,535	12,061	12,680	17.2	21.1	16.8	18.5	185,870	221,850	202,900	234,900
Estimated world total 5/	447,200	504,620	495,870	490,690	15.6	17.2	16.4	17.2	6,980,000	8,700,000	8,140,000	8,450,000

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RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1958-60 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/ Average 1950-54	Acreage 1958	Acreage 1959	Acreage 1960 4/	Yield per acre 3/ Average 1950-54	Yield 1958	Yield 1959	Yield 1960 4/	Production Average 1950-54	Production 1958	Production 1959	Production 1960 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	1,159	521	517	543	16.6	15.4	15.8	18.5	19,260	8,002	8,149	10,064
United States	1,619	1,773	1,428	1,576	12.8	18.2	15.1	19.7	20,779	32,186	21,495	31,084
Total	2,778	2,294	1,945	2,119	14.4	17.5	15.2	19.4	40,039	40,188	29,644	41,148
Europe:												
Austria	601	509	538	538	27.5	30.7	30.5	30.3	16,508	15,630	16,410	16,290
Belgium	205	170	162	159	43.1	46.3	46.9	—	8,832	7,870	7,600	—
Denmark	323	303	298	381	38.2	39.8	38.2	39.3	12,332	12,050	11,380	14,960
Finland	276	189	255	274	24.3	23.1	25.1	27.4	6,694	4,370	6,400	7,500
France	1,104	857	811	748	18.4	19.8	22.8	22.1	20,327	16,930	18,490	16,515
Germany, West	3,427	3,710	3,521	3,361	38.3	39.8	43.4	45.4	131,400	147,560	152,924	152,590
Greece	155	106	81	72	13.7	15.2	13.1	16.4	2,120	1,610	1,060	1,180
Italy	238	167	167	—	21.7	24.8	24.8	—	5,160	4,140	4,140	—
Luxembourg	14	—	—	—	31.4	—	—	—	439	—	—	—
Netherlands	428	357	355	378	43.6	47.1	42.8	44.6	18,644	16,830	15,180	16,870
Norway	2	1	2	2	30.0	39.0	31.5	31.0	60	39	63	62
Portugal	652	625	618	618	11.1	13.2	9.8	8.1	7,227	8,220	6,040	5,030
Spain	1,526	1,369	1,406	1,384	12.7	14.8	15.1	13.7	19,390	20,300	21,260	19,000
Sweden	312	228	240	257	33.0	29.4	35.4	33.4	10,302	6,700	8,500	8,580
Switzerland	35	31	32	36	41.1	51.3	51.2	47.8	1,438	1,590	1,640	1,720
United Kingdom	59	23	13	20	35.1	36.5	40.0	42.0	2,072	840	520	840
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	9,360	8,660	8,520	8,410	28.1	30.6	31.9	32.1	263,000	265,000	272,000	270,000
Bulgaria	530	275	275	—	16.0	13.1	13.1	—	8,500	3,600	3,600	—
Czechoslovakia	1,550	1,231	1,300	—	26.5	29.5	29.2	—	41,100	36,300	38,000	—
Germany, East	3,110	2,703	2,548	—	26.8	32.7	31.3	—	83,300	88,500	79,760	—
Hungary	1,275	930	875	—	19.4	15.7	19.9	—	24,700	14,600	17,450	—
Poland	12,345	12,880	12,852	—	19.0	22.5	24.8	—	235,000	289,400	319,000	—
Rumania	500	370	295	—	16.6	13.5	17.1	—	8,300	5,000	5,050	—
Yugoslavia	—	613	583	531	—	15.5	17.9	17.7	8,500	9,490	10,430	9,400
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	19,990	19,030	18,760	17,140	20.5	23.6	25.2	24.5	410,000	450,000	473,000	420,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	29,350	27,690	27,280	25,550	22.9	25.8	27.3	27.0	673,000	715,000	745,000	690,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	54,000	43,500	42,175	—	12.8	14.9	14.2	—	690,000	650,000	600,000	—
Asia:												
Turkey	1,410	1,643	1,621	900	16.1	15.2	12.3	26.1	22,700	25,000	20,000	23,500
Africa:												
Union of South Africa	56	—	—	—	6.4	—	—	—	360	—	—	—
South America:												
Argentina	2,222	2,629	2,791	—	11.7	12.2	12.8	—	26,000	32,160	35,700	—
Estimated world total 5/	90,130	78,140	76,210	69,460	16.1	18.7	18.8	19.4	1,455,000	1,465,000	1,435,000	1,345,000

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